

THE 8145. de

IRISH CABINET.
OR A
COLLECTION
OF
CURIOSUS TRACTS
RELATING TO
IRELAND.



D U B L I N :

Printed by J. KINNEIR and A. LONG, at the
Corner of *Fishamble-street*, near the *Blind-*
Quay, M.DCCXLVI.

L

ГАБИНЕТ

ГОДЛЮС

10

СТАЛТ-АУОГА





HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE Church of *Ireland*,

During the Reigns of King *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* and Queen *Mary*: Wherein are several material Passages, omitted by other Historians, concerning the Manner how that Kingdom was first converted to the Protestant Religion; and how, by the special Providence of God, Dr. *Cole*, a bloody Agent of Queen *Mary*, was prevented in his Designs against the Protestants there: Set forth in the Life and Death of *George Browne*, sometime Archbishop of *Dublin*, who was the first of the *Romish* Clergy in *Ireland* that threw off the Pope's Supremacy, and forsook the Idolatrous Worship of *Rome*; with a Sermon of his on that Subject.

The Reformation of the Church of Ireland, in the Life and Death of George Browne, sometime Archbishop of Dublin, &c.



GEORGE BROWNE, by Birth an Englishman, of the Order of St. *Augustine* in *London*, and Provincial of the Friars of the same Order in *England*, being a Man of a meek and peaceable Spirit, was preferred to the Archiepiscopal See of *Dublin* by King *Henry the Eighth*, and consecrated, before his Arrival into *Ireland*,

A

by Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, two other Bishops assisting him, viz. John, then Bishop of Rochester, and Nicholas, then Bishop of Salisbury, on the 19th of March,
Anno 1535.

The Reverend James Usher, late Primate of Armagh, amongst his Memorials of Ireland, gives this holy Father this Description : George Browne was a Man of a chearful Countenance, in his Acts and Deeds plain downright, to the Poor merciful and compassionate, pitying the State and Condition of the Souls of the People, advising them, when he was Provincial of the Augustine Order in England, to make their Applications solely to Christ ; which Advice coming to the Ears of Henry the Eighth, he became a Favourite, and upon the Decease of John Allen, late Archbishop of Dublin, became his Successor : Within five Years after he had enjoyed that See, he (much about the Time that King Henry the Eighth began to demolish the Priories, Abbies, and Monasteries, formerly built by the Romish Clergy within these his Majesty's Dominions of England and Ireland) caused all superstitious Relicks and Images to be removed out of the two Cathedrals in Dublin, and out of the rest of the Churches within his Diocese ; he caused the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, to be placed, being gilded and in Frames, about the Altar in the Cathedral of Christ-Church in Dublin. He was the first that turned from the Romish Religion of the Clergy here in Ireland, to embrace the Reformation of the Church of England ; for which Fact he was by Queen Mary laid aside, and his Temporality taken from him ; yet he patiently endured Affliction for the Truth to the End.

Upon the Reformation of King Henry the Eighth in England, and at his Renouncing the Papal Power or Supremacy of Rome, the Lord Thomas Cromwell, then Lord Privy-Seal, wrote unto George Browne, then Archbishop of Dublin, signifying from his Highness (then terming the King by that Title) that he was fallen absolutely from Rome in spiritual Matters, within his Dominion of England, and how it was his Royal Will and Pleasure to have his Subjects there in Ireland to obey his Commands as in

England,

England, nominating the said *George Browne*, Archbishop, one of his Commissioners for the Execution thereof, who in a short Space of Time wrote to the Lord Privy-Seal, as follows :

My most honoured Lord,

YOUR humble Servant receiving your Mandate, as one of his Highness's Commissioners, hath endeavoured, almost to the Danger and Hazard of his temporal Life, to procure the Nobility and Gentry of this Nation to due Obedience, in owning of his Highness their supreme Head, as well Spiritual as Temporal, and do find much Oppugning therein, especially by my Brother *Armagh* *, who hath been the main Oppugner ; and so hath withdrawn most of his Suffragans and Clergy within his See and Jurisdiction. He made a Speech to them, laying a Curse on the People whosoever should own his Highnesses Supremacy ; saying, that Isle, as it is in their *Irish* Chronicles, *Insula sacra*, belongs to none but to the Bishop of *Rome*, and that it was the Bishop of *Rome*'s Predecessors gave it to the King's Ancestors. There be two Messengers by the Priests of *Armagh*, and by that Archbishop, now lately sent to the Bishop of *Rome*. Your Lordship may inform his Highness, that it is convenient to call a Parliament in this Nation, to pass the Supremacy by Act ; for they do not much matter his Highnesses Commission which your Lordship sent us over. This Island hath been for a long Time held in Ignorance by the *Romish* Orders ; and, as for their Secular Orders, they be in a manner as ignorant as the People, being not able to say Mass, or pronounce the Words, they not knowing what they themselves say in the *Roman* Tongue. The common People of this Isle are more zealous in their Blindness, than the Saints and Martyrs were in Truth at the Beginning of the Gospel. I send to you, my very good Lord, these Things, that your Lordship and his Highness may consult what is to be done. It is feared *O'Neal* will be ordered by the

* *George Cromer*, then Archbishop of *Armagh*.

' Bishop of *Rome* to oppose your Lordship's Order from
 ' the King's Highness; for the Natives are much in
 ' Numbers within his Powers. I do pray the Lord
 ' *Christ* to defend your Lordship from your Enemies.'

Dublin, 4 Kalend.

Decembris, 1535.

The Year following a Parliament was called in *Ireland*,
 the Lord *Leonard Grey* being then King *Henry*'s Viceroy
 of that Nation, in which *George Browne*, then being not
 many Months above a Year in his Archiepiscopal Chair
 in *Dublin*, stood up and made this short Speech following:

My Lords and Gentlemen of this his Majesty's Realm in Ireland,

Behold, your Obedience to your King is the Ob-
 serving of your God and Saviour *Christ*; for He,
 that High priest of our Soul's, paid Tribute to *Cæsar*,
 though no Christian; greater Honour, then, surely, is
 due to your Prince's Highness the King, and a Christian
 one: *Rome*, and her Bishops, in the Fathers Days, ac-
 knowledged Emperors, Kings, and Princes to be su-
 preme over their Dominions, nay, Christ's own Vicars;
 and it is as much to the Bishop of *Rome*'s Shame to deny
 what their precedent Bishops own'd; therefore his High-
 ness claims but what he can justify the Bishop *Eleutherius*
 gave to *St. Lucius*, the first Christian King of the *Britons*:
 So that, I shall, without scrupling, vote his Highness
 King *Henry* my Supreme over Ecclesiastick Matters as
 well as Temporal, and Head thereof, even of both Isles,
England and *Ireland*, and that without Guilt of Consci-
 ence, or Sin to God; and he, who will not pass this Act
 as I do, is no true Subject to his Highness.

This Speech of *George Browne* startled the other Bishops
 and Lords so, that, at last, through great Difficulty, it
 passed; upon which Speech Justice *Brabazon* seconded
 him, as appears by his Letters to the Lord *Thomas Cromwell*,
 then Lord Privy Seal of *England*; which Original is in that
 famous Library of Sir *Robert Cotton*, out of which Sir *James Ware*, that learned Antiquary, transcribed the same.

Within

Within a few Years after that the Act of Supremacy had passed in *Ireland*, we do find a Letter, written by *George Browne* to the Lord *Cromwell*, complaining of the Clergy, how they fell off from what had passed, and how the Bishop of *Rome* had contrived Matters against the then Reformation. Collected by Sir *James Ware*, out of an old Register some time in the Custom of *Adam Loftus*, *Hugh Cor-win's* Successor, and also Archbishop of *Dublin*.

To the Lord Privy Seal's honourable good Lordship:
Ex Autographo.

Right Honourable and my singular good Lord,

I Acknowlege my bounden Duty to your Lordship's Good-will to me, next to my Saviour Christ's, for the Place I now possess; I pray God give me his Grace to execute the same to his Glory and his Highness's Honour, with your Lordship's Instructions. The People of this Nation are zealous, yet blind and un-knowing; most of the Clergy, as your Lordship hath had from me before, being ignorant, and not able to speak right Words in the Mass, or Liturgy, as being not skilled in the *Latin Grammar*; so that a Bird may be taught to speak with as much Sense as several of them do in this Country. These Sorts, though not Scholars, yet are crafty to cozen the poor common People, and to dissuade them from following his Highness's Orders. *George*, my Brother of *Armagh*, doth underhand occasion Quarrels, and is not active to execute his Highness's Orders in his Diocese.

I have observed your Lordship's Letter of Commission, and do find several of my Pupils leave me for so doing. I will not put others in their Livings, 'till I do know your Lordship's Pleasure; for it is meet I acquaint you first, that the *Romish Relicks* and Images of both my Cathedrals in *Dublin*, of the *Holy Trinity*, and of St. *Patrick's*, took off the common People from the true Worship; but the Prior and the Dean find them so sweet for their Gain, that they heed not my Words: Therefore send in your Lordship's next to me an Order more full, and a Chide to them and their Canons, that

they may be removed. Let the Order be, That the Chief Governors may assist me in it. The Prior and Dean have written to *Rome* to be encouraged; and, if it be not hindered before they have a Mandate from the Bishop of *Rome*, the People will be bold, and then tug long, before his Highness can submit them to his Grace's Orders. The Country Folk here much hate your Lordship, and despitefully call you, in their *Irish* Tongue, *The Blacksmith's Son.*

The Duke of Norfolk is, by *Armagh* and that Clergy, desired to assist them not to suffer his Highness to alter Church Rules here in *Ireland*. As a Friend, I desire your Lordship to look to your noble Person, for *Rome* hath a great Kindness for that Duke (for it is so talk'd here) and will reward him and his Children. *Rome* hath great Favours for this Nation, purposely to oppose his Highness; and so have got, since the Act passed, great Indulgences for Rebellion; therefore my Hope is lost, yet my Zeal is to do according to your Lordship's Orders. God keep your Lordship from your Enemies here and in *England*.

Your Lordship's at Commandment,

Dublin, 3 Kalend.

Apr. 1538.

George Browne.

Soon after this Letter had been written, News came to the Castle of *Dublin*, That the Bishop of *Rome* had sent over a Bull of Excommunication of all those who had, or shall own the King's Supremacy within the *Irish* Nation; which caused the Archbishop to write accordingly :

To the Lord Privy-Seal with Speed.

Right Honourable,

MY Duty premised, it may please your Lordship to be advertised, since my last, there has come to *Armagh* and his Clergy a private Commission from the Bishop of *Rome*, prohibiting his Gracious Highness's People here in this Nation to own his Royal Supre-

Supremacy, and joining a Curse to all them and theirs
who shall not, within forty Days, confess to their Con-
fessors, after the Publishing of it to them, that they
have done amiss in so doing; the Substance, as our
Secretary hath translated the same into English, is
thus :

" I A. B. from this present Hour forward in the Pre-
" sence of the holy Trinity, of the blessed Virgin
" Mother of God, of St. Peter, of the holy Apostles,
" Archangels, Angels, Saints, and of all the holy Host
" of Heaven, shall and will be always obedient to the
" holy See of St. Peter of Rome, and to my holy Lord
" the Pope of Rome and his Successors, in all Things as
" well Spiritual as Temporal, not consenting in the
" least that his Holyness shall lose the least Title or Digni-
" ty belonging to the Papacy of our Mother-Church
" of Rome, or to the Regality of St. Peter.

" I do vow and swear to maintain, help, and assist the
" just Laws, Liberties, and Rights of the Mother Church
" of Rome.

" I do likewise promise to confer, to defend, and pro-
" mote, if not personally, yet willingly, as in Ability
" able, either by Advice, Skill, Estate, Money, or o-
" therwise, the Church of Rome and her Laws, against
" all whatsoever resisting the same.

" I further vow to oppugn all Hereticks, either in
" making or setting forth Edicts or Commands contrary
" to the Mother-Church of Rome; and, in Case any
" such to be moved or composed, to resist it to the utter-
" most of my Power, with the first Conveniency and Op-
" portunity I can possibly.

" I count and value all Acts made or to be made by
" Heretical Powers of no Force or Worth, or be prac-
" tised or obeyed by myself, or by any other Son of the
" Mother-Church of Rome.

" I do further declare him or her, Father or Mother,
" Brother or Sister, Son or Daughter, Husband or Wife,
" Uncle or Aunt, Nephew or Niece, Kinsman or Kins-
" woman, Master or Mistress, and all others, nearest or
" dearest Relations, Friend or Acquaintance whatsoever,
" accursed, that either do or shall hold, for the Time to
" come,

" come, any Ecclesiastical or Civil Power above the Authority of the Mother-Church, or that do or shall obey, for the Time to come, any of her, the Mother of Churches, Opposers or Enemies, or contrary to the same, of which I have here sworn unto ; so God, the Blessed Virgin, St. Peter, St. Paul, and the holy Evangelists help, &c."

' His Highness, Viceroy of this Nation, is of little or no Power with the old Natives, therefore your Lordship will expect of me no more than I am able : This Nation is poor in Wealth, and not sufficient now at present to oppose them : It is observed, that, ever since his Highness's Ancestors had this Nation in Possession, the old Natives have been craving Foreign Power to assist and rule them ; and now both English Race and Irish begin to oppose your Lordship's Orders, and do lay aside their National old Quarrels, which I fear will, if any Thing will, cause a Foreigner to invade this Nation : I pray God I may be a false Prophet, yet your good Lordship must pardon my Opinion, for I write to your Lordship as a Warning.'

Dublin,
May 1538.

Your humble and true Servant,

George Browne.

Upon the Feast of St. John Baptist following, the said George Browne seized one Thady O Brian, one of the Order of St. Francis, who had Papers from Rome, as follows, being sent to the Lord Privy-Seal by a special Messenger :

My Son O Neal,

• THOU and thy Fathers were all along faithful
 • to the Mother Church of Rome : His Holiness
 • Paul, now Pope, and the Council of the holy Fathers
 • there have lately found out a Prophecy, there remain-
 • ing, of one St. Lacerianus, an Irish Bishop of Cashell ;
 • wherein he saith, That the Mother Church of Rome
 • falleth, when in Ireland the Catholick Faith is overcome :
 • Therefore, for the Glory of the Mother-Church, the
 • Honour of St. Peter, and your own Secureness, sup-
 • press Heresy and his Holiness's Enemies ; for, when
 • the Roman Faith there perisheth, the See of Rome fall-
 • eth also ; therefore, the Council of Cardinals have
 • thought

thought fit to encourage your Country of *Ireland*, as a sacred Island, being certified, whilst the Mother-Church had a Son of Worth as yourself, and of those that shall succour you, and join therein, that she will never fall, but have more or less a Holding in *Britain*, in spite of Fate. Thus having obeyed the Order of the most sacred Council, we recommend your Princely Person to the holy Trinity of the Blessed Virgin of St. Peter, St. Paul, and of all the heavenly Host of Heaven. Amen.

Romæ 4 Kalend.

May 15th 88.

Episcopus Metensis.

Upon further Examination and Searches made, this *Thady O Brian* was pilloried, and confined a Prisoner until his Highness's further Order for his Tryal; but, News coming over that he must be hang'd, he made himself away in the Castle of *Dublin*, on the Eve of the Feast of St. James; yet his dead Corps was carried to the *Gallows-Green* and hanged up, and after there buried: But it was said, by the Register of St. Francis's Monastery of *Dublin*, that they brought him from thence and buried him in that Monastery.

George Browne having enjoyed the See of *Dublin* seven Years or thereabouts, King *Henry VIII.* upon the Dissolution of the Abbies, Priories, and Monasteries here in *Ireland*, changed the Priory of the *Blessed Trinity of Dublin* into a Deanery and Chapter, since which Mutation it hath generally bore the Name of *Christ-Church*.

Upon this Alteration, as it appears upon Record, this Cathedral consisted of a Dean and Chapter, a Chanter, a Treasurer, six Vicars Chorals, and two Singing Boys, allowing to them two forty five Pounds six Shillings *English*, *durante Benelacito*; which Sum his Daughter Queen *Mary* confirmed for ever, having confirmed the Deanery, yet with Alterations, as she was a *Romanist*.

This Cathedral continued after this said Form, though not in Popery, even until King *James's* Days, who then altered all what King *Henry* and his Daughter had done; and, upon this second Alteration, he constituted a Dean, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, three Prebends, six Vicars Chorals, and four Singing Boys; ordering likewise,

likewise, that the Archdeacon of *Dublin* should have a Place in the Choir, and a Vote in the Chapter.

King *Henry VIII.* deceasing, and his hopeful Offspring, King *Edward VI.* succeeding within a short Space after his Royal Father's Death, that hopeful Prince, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, began to consider what good Effects the Translation of the Holy Bible had done, also how much it had enlightened the Understanding of his Subjects ; they altered the Liturgy-Book from what King *Henry* had formerly printed and established, causing the same to be printed in *English*, commanding the same to be read and sung in the several Cathedrals and Parish Churches of *England*, for the common Benefit of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonality ; and that his Subjects of *Ireland* might likewise participate of the same Sweetness, he sent over Orders to his Viceroy Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, then being Lord Deputy of that Nation, that the same be forthwith there in *Ireland* observed within their several Bishopricks, Cathedrals, and Parish Churches ; which was first observed in *Christ-Church at Dublin*, on the Feast of *Easter 1551*, before the said Sir *Anthony, George Browne, and the Mayor and Bailiffs of Dublin. John Lockwood* being then Dean of the said Cathedral.

The Translation of the Copy of the Order, for the Liturgy of the Church of England to be read in Ireland, runs as follows.

To our trusty and well-beloved Sir *Anth. St. Leger, Knight, our Chief Governor of our Kingdom of Ireland.*

Edward by the Grace of God, &c.

WHEREAS our gracious Father, King *Henry the Eighth* of happy Memory, taking into Consideration the Bondage and heavy Yoke that his true and faithful Subjects sustained under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Rome*, as also the Ignorance the Commonality were in ; how several fabulous Stories and lying Wonders misled our Subjects in both our Realms

Realms of *England* and *Ireland*, grasping thereby the
 Means thereof into their own Hands, also dispensing
 with the Sins of our Nations, by their Indulgences and
 Pardons, for Gain, purposely to cherish all evil Vices,
 as Robberies, Rebellions, Thefts, Whoredoms, Blasphem-
 y, Idolatry, &c. He, our gracious Father King
Henry of happy Memory, hereupon dissolved all Prio-
 ries, Monasteries, Abbies, and other pretended Religious
 Houses, as being but Nurseries for Vice or Luxury, more
 than for sacred Learning: He therefore, that it might
 more plainly appear to the World, that those Orders
 had kept the Light of the Gospel from his People,
 thought it most fit and convenient, for the Preservation
 of their Souls and Bodies, that the Holy Scriptures
 should be translated, printed, and placed in all Parish-
 Churches within his Dominions, for his faithful Subjects
 to increase their Knowledge of God, and of our Saviour
Jesus Christ. We therefore, for the general Benefit of
 our well-beloved Subjects Understandings, whenever
 assembled or met together, in the said several Parish-
 Churches, either to pray, or to hear Prayers read, th: t
 they may the better join therein, in Unity, Heart, and
 Voice, have caused the Liturgy and Prayers of the
 Church to be translated into our Mother-Tongue of
 this Realm of *England*, according to the Assembly of
 Divines lately met within the same, for that Purpose.
 We therefore will and command, as also authorise you,
 Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Knight, our Viceroy of that our
 Kingdom of *Ireland*, to give special Notice to all
 our Clergy, as well Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdea-
 cons, as others our Secular Parish Priests within that our
 said Kingdom of *Ireland*, to perfect, execute, and obey
 this our Royal Will and Pleasure accoordingly.

Given at our Manner of *Greenwich*, Febr. 6, in the
 Fifth Year of our Reign.

E. R.

Several

Several Collections from Anthony Mertin, formerly Bishop of Meath.

BEFORE Proclamations were issued out, Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, upon this Order, called an Assembly of the Archbishops and Bishops, together with others of the then Clergy of *Ireland*; in which Assembly he signified unto them as well as his Majesty's Order aforesaid, as also the Opinions of those Bishops and Clergy of *England*, who had adhered unto this Order, saying, That it was his Majesty's Will and Pleasure, consenting unto their serious Considerations and Opinions, then acted and agreed on in *England*, as to Ecclesiastical Matters, That the same be in *Ireland* so likewise celebrated and perform'd.

Sir *Anthony St. Leger* having spoken to this Effect, *George Dowdall*, who succeeded *George Cromer* in the Primacy of *Ardmagh*, stood up; who, through his Romish Zeal to the Pope, laboured with all his Power and Force to oppose the Liturgy of the Church, that it might not be read or sung in the Church, saying, Then shall every illiterate Fellow read Service or *Mass*, as he in those Days termed the Word *Service*.

To this saying of the Archbishop's, Sir *Anthony* replied, no your Grace is mistaken, for we have too many illiterate Priests amongst us already, who neither can pronounce the *Latin*, nor know what it means, no more than the common People that hear them; but when the People hear the Liturgy in *English*, they and the Priest will then understand what they pray for.

Upon this Reply, *George Dowdall* bade Sir *Anthony* beware of the Clergy's Curse.

Sir *Anthony* made Answer, I fear no strange Curse, so long as I have the Blessing of that Church, which I believe to be the true one.

The Archbishop again said, Can there be a truer Church, than the Church of St. Peter, the Mother Church of *Rome*?

Sir *Anthony* returned this Answer: I thought we had been all of the Church of Christ; for he calls all true Believers in him his Church, and himself the Head thereof.

The

The Archbishop replied, And is not St. Peter the Church of Christ ?

Sir Anthony returned this Answer ; St. Peter was a Member of Christ's Church, but the Church was not St. Peter's ; neither was St. Peter, but Christ, the Head thereof.

Then George Dowdall, the Primate of Ardmagh, rose up, and several of the Suffragan Bishops under his Jurisdiction, saving only Edward Staples then Bishop of Meath, who tarried with the rest of the Clergy then assembled, on the Calends of March, according to the old Stile, 1551 ; but, if we reckon as from the Annunciation of our Lady, which was the Twenty-fifth of March, it was 1550.

Sir Anthony then took up the Order, and held it forth to George Browne, Archbishop of Dublin, who, standing up, received it, saying : This Order, good Brethren, is from our gracious King, and from the rest of our Brethren, the Fathers and Clergy of England, who have consulted herein, and compared the holy Scriptures with what they have done ; unto whom I submit, as Jesus did to Cæsar, in all Things just and lawful, making no Questions why or wherefore, as we own him our true and lawful King.

After this, several of the Meeker, or most moderate of the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland cohered with George Browne, the Archbishop of Dublin ; amongst whom, Edward Staples, Bishop of Meath, who was put out from his Bishoprick, for so Doing, in Queen Mary's Days, on the Twenty ninth of June, 1554 ; John Bale, who, on the second of February, 1552, was consecrated Bishop of Ossory for his Fidelity, and afterwards, by Queen Mary expelled ; Also Thomas Lancaster, Bishop of Kildare, who was at the same Time put from his Bishoprick, with several others of the Clergy, being all expelled upon Queen Mary's coming to the Crown.

When these Passages had passed, Sir Anthony was in a short Time after recalled for England, and Sir James Crofts of Herefordshire, Knight, placed Chief in his Stead ; who began his Government from the Twenty-ninth of April, 1551.

Sir James Crofts, upon his coming over, endeavour'd much for the persuading of George Dowdall to adhere to the Order aforesaid ; but Dowdall being Obstinate, his Majesty, and the learned Privy Council then of *England*, for his Perverseness, upon the Twentieth of October following took away the Title of Primate of all *Ireland* from him, and conferred the same on George Browne, then Archbishop of *Dublin*, and to his Successors, by Reason that he was the first of the *Irish* Bishops, who embraced the Order for Establishing of the *English* Liturgy and Reformation in *Ireland* ; which Place he enjoyed during the Remainder of King Edward's Reign, and for a certain Time after, as you shall know further in its due Course and Place.

Alterations following one after another, even upon this Reformation of the Church of *England*, and the Title of Primacy being disposed of, as we have already mentioned, unto George Browne aforesaid, some Writers saying, that George Dowdall was banished, others, that he was not, but went voluntarily of his own Will ; yet, not to dispute the Case, another Archbishop was consecrated in Lieu of him, though then living ; by which it was then held lawful ; as also that Constituting of Archbishops and Bishops, was in the Power of Kings, and not in the Power of Popes, or of the Bishop of *Rome* ; which would be much to the Abasement of the Powers of the Crown of *England* ever to resign, or to acknowledge to the Contrary.

Hugh Goodacre, Bachelor of Divinity, was consecrated Archbishop of *Ardmagh* by the said George Browne, together with John Bale, Bishop of *Offoy*, already mentioned, in Christ-Church in *Dublin*, on the Second of February, Anno 1552, Thomas Bishop of *Kildare*, and Eugenius, Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, assisting him ; yet, notwithstanding Hugh Goodacre's Consecration, George Browne then held the Title of Primacy of all *Ireland*.

This Reformation and Alteration having not Time to settle, or to take Root, it was soon quashed and pulled down by that lamentable Loss of that hopeful Prince, King Edward the Sixth, who died at *Greenwich*, the Sixth of June, 1553.

Upon

Upon King *Edward's* Decease, the Council having met to consult together upon the Affairs of these Dominions, as also how they might confirm and establish what they had already ordered and enacted, as well in Ecclesiastical Matters as Temporal, a Division soon sprung up, some being for the Choice of the Lady *Jane Gray*, others for Queen *Mary*; at last, upon Conclusion, *Mary*, the King's Sister, was voted Queen, upon the Proposals and Promises, which she made to the Council, to confirm all that had been perfected by her Father King *Henry the Eighth* and her Brother King *Edward*, and his honoured Council,

After she had been crowned and enthroned, she for, the Space of three or four Months, seemed moderate to the Protestant Reformers, yet all that while combined with *Rome* and her Emissaries; but having accomplished her Designs, she revoked her fair Promises (which with Papists is a Rule) esteeming it no Sin to break Contracts or Covenants with Hereticks and Protestants, number'd such Sort of People, especially with Papists, these Promises vanished; and then began the *Romish* Church not only to undo what King *Henry*, and his Son King *Edward* had reformed, but to prosecute the Reformers and Reformed with Fire and Faggot.

But to our Purpose: Upon the Eleventh of November, Anno, 1553, she recalled Sir *James Crofts*, and sent over Sir *Anthony St. Leger* Lord Deputy into *Ireland*. This Sir *Anthony* had not been half a Year Chief Governor of *Ireland*, before Queen *Mary* revoked the Title of Primacy from *George Browne*, expelling *Hugh Goodacre* out of the Archbishoprick of *Armagh*, and recalling *George Dowdall* to his See, and restoring him to the Primacy of all *Ireland*, as formerly; which Title hath ever since stood firm in *Armagh*, without any Revocation, either by Queen *Elizabeth*, or by and of her Successors.

George Browne, upon this Revocation, was by *George Dowdall* expelled, and not thought fit to continue in his See of *Dublin*, as being a married Man; and it is thought, had he not been married, he had been expelled, having appeared so much for the Reformation, in both these former Kings Days. Upon the expelling of this *George Browne*,

Browne, all the Temporalities belonging to the Archbishoprick were diptoled of unto *Thomas Lockwood*, then Dean of Christ Church in Dublin ; it having been an ancient Custom ever, upon the Tranflation, or Death any of those Archbishop's, to deposit the Temporalities into he Hands of the Priors formerly of that Cathedral whent it was a Priory, and called by the Name of *The Cathedral of the Blessed Trinity* : And it is observable, the last Prior became the first Dean, upon the Alteration as aforesaid.

The See of Dublin, after this Expulsion, lay vacant for two Years or thereabouts, until *Hugh Corron*, alias *Corwin*, was placed therein ; This *Hugh* was born in *Wesmorland*, a Doctor of the Law, being formerly Archdeacon of *Oxford*, and Dean of *Hereford* ; he was consecrated Archbishop of *Dublin* in the Cathedral of St. *Paul's* in *London*, on the Eighth of *September*, *Anno 1555*. He after, upon the Thirteenth of the same Month, was by Queen *Mary*, made Chancellor of *Ireland* ; and, upon the Twenty-fifth of the said *September*, he received this Letter from the Queen, directed to *Thomas Lockwood*, the Dean of *Christ-Church*, it being an ancient Custom formerly, to recommend the Archbishop, whensoever constituted for that See, to the Prior of that said Cathedral.

Queen Mary's Letter to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church in Dublin, to receive the Archbishop of Dublin honourably, and with due Respect. Copia vera, ex Libro nigro Sanctæ Trinitatis Dublinii.

- To our trusty and well beloved the Dean and Chapter
‘ of the Cathedral of Christ Church, within our Realm
‘ of Ireland.
- ‘ Mary the Queen,
- ‘ Rusty and Well-beloved, we greet you well ; and
‘ forasmuch as the Right Reverend Father in God
‘ our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor the Arch-
‘ bishop of Dublin, being lately chosen for that See, re-
paireth

paireth speedily to that our Realm of *Ireland*, as well
 to reside upon the Cure of his Bishoprick, which now
 of long Time hath been destitute of a Catholick Bishop,
 as also to occupy the Office of our High Chancellor of
 that our Realm ; albeit we have good Hopes ye will,
 in all Things of yourselves, carry yourselves towards
 him, as becometh you ; yet, to the Intent he might
 the better govern the Charge committed unto him, to
 the Honour of Almighty God, and for the Remain of
 our Service, we have thought fit to require and charge
 you, that for your Part ye do reverently receive him,
 honour, and humbly obey him in all Things, as ap-
 pertaineth to your Duties tending to God's Glory, our
 Honour, and the common Weal of that our Realm ;
 whereby ye shall please God, and do us acceptable
 Service.

Given under our Signet at the Manno of Greenwich,
 the Twenty-fifth of September, in the Second and
 Third Years of our Reign.

I have here inserted this Letter, upon two Accounts :
 First, As being a Record remaining in the Cathedral :
 Secondly, Because there hath been some Discourse of late,
 whether the Archbishop of *Dublin* had Power therein, or
 whether it was upon King *Henry's* Mutation made a
 Deanery, as *Whinehall Chapel* is, and no Cathedral ;
 but, by this Letter, it shews it is both still a Cathedral,
 and subiect to the Archbishop of *Dublin*.

George Browne lived not long after the Consecration of
 this *Hugh Corwin* ; yet I have, amongst my Manuscripts,
 a Writing of a Papist, who would fain have persuaded
 the World, that this George Browne died through Joy,
 having had a Bull from the Pope to be restored to his
 See of *Dublin*, which must needs be false, upon this Ac-
 count of Sir *James Ware*, who writeth these very Words
 of him, in his Book, entitled, *De Præfulibus Hiberniae*,
 Pag. 120, 1554, *Circa tempus Georgius Browneus (quod*
conjugatus esset) per Dowdallum Archiepiscopum Armacha-
nun & alios Delegatos exauthoriatus est ; otherwise the
 Pope, if he had granted such a Bull, must likewise have

dispensed with his Marriage, it being contrary to the Romish Tenets for Bishops to marry. Having related thus much of *George Browne*, and of Ecclesiastical Matters, during his Life, we shall proceed a little further concerning a short Sermon of his, preached unto the People in *Christ-Church*, upon the first Sunday after *Easter*, Anno 1551, being a Copy of the same given to Sir *James Ware*, Knight, by *Anthony Martin*, late Bishop of *Meath*, who formerly was Tutor to the said Sir *James Ware*, when he was a Student of *Trinity College, Dublin*.

The Text, Psal. cxix. Ver. 18.

Open mine Eyes, that I may see the Wonders of thy Law.

TH E Wonders of the Lord God have for a long Time been hid from the Children of Men, which hath happened by *Rome's* not permitting the common People to read the holy Scriptures; for to prevent you, that you might not know the Comfort of your Salvation, but to depend wholly on the Church of *Rome*, they will not permit it to be in any Tongue but in *Latin*, saying that *Latin* was the *Roman*: But the wonderful God inspired the holy Apostles with the Knowledge of all Languages, that they might teach all People their proper Tongue and Language; which caused our wise King *Henry*, before his Death, to have the holy Scriptures transcribed into the *English* Tongue, for the good of his Subjects, that their Eyes may be opened to behold the wondrous Things out of the Law of the Lord. But there are false Prophets at this Instant, and will be to the End of the World, that shall deceive you with false Doctrines, exponnding this Text, or that, purposely to confound your Understandings, and to lead you captive into a Wilderness of Confusion, whom you shall take as your Friends, but they shall be your greatest Enemies, speaking against the Tenets of *Rome*, and yet be set on by *Rome*; these shall be a rigid People, full of Fury and Envy.

But, to prevent these Things that are to come, observe *Christ* and his Apostles: *Let all things be done with Decency, with Mildness, and in Order; fervently crying unto God,*

Open

Open thou mine Eyes, that I may behold the wondrous Things out of thy Law; then should you rightly keep the Law and the Prophets. It is the part of a Prince to be wise, for he hath a great Charge to rule and govern a Nation : Your late King foreseeing *Rome* and her Pope's Intentions, how that he intended to enslave his Subjects, and to keep them in the State of Ignorance, consulted with the Learned of his Realm, knowing that Youth might quickly be wrought on ; therefore he prepared, before his Death, a wise and learned Sort of Counsellors for his Son's Overseers ; not trusting to one or two, but to several, that he might the better rule his People ; whose Eyes the Lord Almighty hath opened betimes, to behold his wondrous Works.

Though the Words of my Text be plainly thus (*Open thou mine Eyes*) the meanest of you that hear me have Eyes, but the true meaning of the Words is, Endue us with Understanding ; for a Fool hath Eyes, and sees Men, Women, Beasts, Birds, and other Things, but yet wants Understanding : So, when we say, *Open thou our Eyes*, we desire the Lord God to instruct and teach us the Knowledge of his Laws.

When you were lately led in Blindness, your Eyes beheld the Images that then stood in several of the Monasteries and Churches, until they were removed ; yet all this while were your Understandings blinded, because ye believed in them, and placed your Trust in them.

Suppose an Artist or Workman make an Image either of Man or Woman, and at last a Clergyman of *Rome* give it such a Name, calling it St. Peter, or St. Paul, or St. Mary, or St. Anne ; Must not that Man, though he beholds his own Handy-work, and knows in his Heart that it was his own Work, be blind, and void of Reason and Understanding of the Law of God, and of the wondrous Things that are contained in the Law of the Lord ? Yes, surely, he must be blind, and void of Reason, and of the true Faith, that would worship the same.

The Workman carved the Eyes, but these Eyes see not ; he likewise carved the Ears, but they hear not ; the Nose, and it smells not ; the Mouth, and it neither breathes nor speaks ; the Hands, they feel not ; the Feet, but they stand stock-still.

How

How therefore can your Prayers be acceptable unto this Image, that sees you not approaching towards it, that hears you not when you pray to it, that smells not the sweet Smells, be they of Myrrh or Frankincense burning before it? How can it absolve you, when the Mouth is not able to say, *Thy Sins are forgiven thee?* And if you place a certain Sum of Money in the Palm of the Hand of that Image; come you again To-morrow, the Money, it is true, shall find a Customer, but the Image never the wiser, who took it; and, if you desire to have it come unto you, it cannot without Help; therefore the Workman, that made this Image, is as blind, as deaf, as dumb, and as void of Sense as the Image itself, and so be ye all that put your Trust in them.

Therefore of late new Artificers by Springs have made artificial ones, which for a certain Time shall move, and ye shall believe it to be real and certain: But beware, good People, for they be but lying Wonders, purposely that ye may break the Law of God. And thus hath the Devil devised a lying Wonder, that ye may be deluded to break the Law of the Lord, which is, *Thou shalt not make unto thyself any Graven Image.* O Lord, open thou our Eyes, our Ears, and our Understanding, that we may behold the wondrous Things that are in thy Law. The Law of God is an undefiled Law. Oh! why should we be so wicked then as to defile that Law, which the Almighty God hath made so pure without Blemish. Jesus came to fulfil the Law, and not to abolish the Law. But there are a new Fraternity of late sprung up, who call themselves Jesuits, which will deceive many, who are much after the Scribes and Pharisees Manner: Amongst the Jews they shall strive to abolish the Truth, and shall come very near to do it; for these Sorts will turn themselves into several Forms, with the Heathen, an Heathenist, with Atheists, an Atheist; with the Jews, a Jew; and with the Reformers, a Reformed; purposely to know your Intentions, your Minds, your Hearts, and your Inclinations, and thereby bring you at last to be like the Fool that said in his Heart there was no God. These shall spread over the whole World, shall be admitted into the Councils

Councils of Princes, and they never the wiser ; charming of them, yea, making your Princes reveal their Hearts, and the Secrets therein, unto them, and yet they not perceive it ; which will happen from falling from the Law of God, by Neglect of fulfilling of the Law of God, and by winking at their Sins, yet in the End, God, to justify his Law, shall suddenly cut off this Society even by the Hands of those who have most succoured them, and made use of them ; so that at the End they shall become odious to all Nations : They shall be worse than *Jews*, having no Resting-place upon Earth, and then shall a *Jew* have more Favour than a Jesuit. Now, to arm you all good Christians against these Things that are to come, lest you be led into Temptation : Cry unto the Lord your God, and heartily pray that he would be so merciful unto you as to *open the Eyes of your Understanding, that you may behold the Wonders and Pleasantness that is in his Law.* Which God of his Mercy grant that you may all do.

Thus concluding with the Acts and Deeds of this Reverend Father, we shall end with Queen Mary's Designs, how she intended to have persecuted the Protestants in *Ireland*, but was by Providence prevented ; as you shall further know by this following Relation, being averred by several sufficient Persons as well Ecclesiastical as Civil :

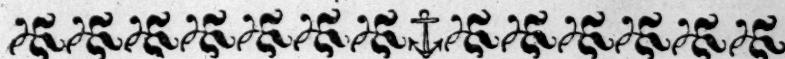
Queen *Mary*, having dealt severely with the Protestant in *England*, about the latter End of her Reign, signed a Commission for to take the same Course with them in *Ireland*, and to execute the same with greater Force, she nominates Dr. *Cole* one of the Commissioners, sending the Commission by this Doctor, who in his Journey coming to *Chester*, the Mayor of that City, hearing that her Majesty was sending a Messenger into *Ireland*, and he being a Churchman, waited on the Doctor, who in Discourse with the Mayor taketh out of a Cloak-bag a Leathern Box, saying unto him, *Here is a Commission that shall lass the Hereticks of Ireland*, calling the Protestants by that Title : The good Woman of the Houfe, being well affected to the Protestant Religion, and also having a Brother named *John Edmonds* of the same, then a Citizen in *Dublin*, was much

much troubled at the Doctor's Words ; but watching her convenient Time, whilst the Mayor took his Leave, and the Doctor complimented him down the Stairs, she opens the Box and takes the Commission out, placing in Lieu thereof a Sheet of Paper with a Pack of Cards, the Knave of Clubs faced uppermost, wrapped up. The Doctor coming up to his Chamber, suspecting nothing of what had been done, put up the Box as formerly. The next Day, going to the Water-side, Wind and Weather serving him, he fails towards *Ireland*, and landed on the Seventh of October, 1558, at *Dublin* ; then coming to the Castle, the Lord *Fitz Walters*, being Lord Deputy, sent for him to come before him and the Privy-Council ; who coming in, after he had made a Speech relating upon what Account he came over, he presents the Box unto the Lord Deputy, who causing it to be opened, that the Secretary might read the Commission, there was nothing save a Pack of Cards with the Knave of Clubs uppermost ; which not only startled the Lord Deputy and Council, but the Doctor, who assured them he had a Commission, but knew not how it was gone ; then the Lord Deputy made Answer, *Let us have another Commission, and we will shuffle the Cards in the mean While* : The Doctor being troubled in his Mind went away, and returned into *England* ; and coming to the Court obtained another Commission ; but staying for a Wind at the Water-side, News came unto him, that the Queen was dead, and thus God preserved the Protestants in *Ireland*.

This being a Copy of *Richard Earl of Corke's Memorials*, as also of *Henry Usher*, sometime Lord Primate of *Armagh*, being also entered amongst Sir *James Ware's* Manuscripts, who hath often heard the late *James Usher*, Nephew to the said *Henry*, and also Primate of *Armagh*, aver the same, and wondered that Mr. *Fox* had not inserted it in his *Acts and Monuments* ; there is * yet living a Reverend Father of the Church, *Henry* now Lord Bishop of *Meath*, who can affirm this Relation from the said *James Usher*, late Lord Primate of all *Ireland*.

* In the Year 1681.

Upon the Recalling of the Lord *Fitz-Walters* into *England*, Queen *Elizabeth*, who succeeded her Sister, discoursing with the said Lord, concerning several Passages in *Ireland*, amongst other Discourses he related the aforesaid Passage that had happened in *Ireland*; which so delighted the Queen, that her Majesty sent for the good Woman, named *Elizabeth Edmonds*, but by her Husband named *Matterhad*, and gave her a Pension of forty Pounds *durante Vita*, for saving her Protestant Subjects of *Ireland*.



The *Irish Cabinet*: Or, His Majesty's secret Papers, for Establishing the Papal Clergy in *Ireland*, with other Matters of high Concernment, taken in the Carriages of the Archbishop of *Tuam*, who was slain at the Fight of *Sligo*. Together with two exact and full Relations of the several Victories obtained by the Parliament's Forces in this Kingdom.

Published in the Year 1645, by the Order of the then House of Commons.

WHEREAS much Time hath been spent in Meetings and Debates betwixt his Excellency *James*, Lord Marquis of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of his Majesty's Kingdom of *Ireland*, Commissioner to his Most Excellent Majesty, *Charles*, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and *Ireland*, &c. for the treating and concluding of a Peace in the said Kingdom with his Majesty's humble and loyal Subjects, the Confederate and Roman Catholicks of the said Kingdom of *Ireland* of the one Part, and the Right Honourable *Donnogh*, Lord Viscount *Muskerry*, and Others, Commissioners deputed and authorised by the said Confederate.

Roman

Roman Catholick Subjects of the other Part; and thereupon many Difficulties did arise, by Occasion whereof sundry Matters of great Weight, and Consequence, necessarily requisite to be condescended unto by his Majesty's said Commissioners, for the Safety of the said Confederate Roman Catholicks, were not hitherto agreed upon, which retarded, and do as yet retard the Conclusion of a firm Peace and Settlement in the said Kingdom. And whereas the Right Honourable *Edward Earl of Glamorgan*, is intrusted and authorised by his most excellent Majesty, to grant and assure to the said Confederate Catholick Subjects further Grace and Favours, which the said Lord Lieutenant did not as yet, in that Latitude as they expected, grant unto them; and the said Earl having seriously considered of all Matters and due Circumstances of the great Affairs now in Agitation, which is the Peace and Quiet of the said Kingdom, and the Importance thereof in order to his Majesty's Service, and in relation to a Peace and Settlement in his other Kingdoms; and hereupon the Place having seen the ardent Desire of the said Catholicks to assist his Majesty against all that do or shall oppress his Royal Right or Monarchick Government; and having discerned the Alacrity and Clearfulness of the said Catholicks to embrace honourable Conditions of Peace, which may preserve their Religion and other just Interests. In Pursuance therefore of his Majesty's Authority under his Highness's Signature Royal and Signet, bearing Date at *Oxon* the twelfth Day of *March*, in the twentieth Year of his Reign, granted unto the said Earl of *Glamorgan* the Tenor whereof is as follows, *wiz.* *Charles Rex. Charles*, by the Grace of God, King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our trusty and right well-beloved Cousin, *Edward, Earl of Glamorgan*, Greeting. We, reposing great and especial Trust and Confidence in your approved Wisdom and Fidelity, do by these, (as firmly as under our great Seal, to all Intents and Purposes) authorise and give you Power to treat and conclude with the Confederate *Roman Catholicks* in our Kingdom of *Ireland*, if, upon Necessity, any Thing be to be condescended unto, wherein our Lieutenant cannot so well be seen in, as not fit for us at the present publick-

ly

ly to own. Therefore we charge you to proceed according to this our Warrant, with all possible Secrecy, and for whatsoever you shall engage yourself upon such valuable Considerations, as you in your Judgment shall deem fit, We promise on the Word of a King, and a Christian to ratify and perform the same that shall be granted by you, and under your Hand and Seal; the said Confederate Catholicks having by their Supplies testified their Zeal to our Service: And this shall be in each Particular to you a sufficient Warrant. Given at our Court at Oxford, under our Signet and Royal Signature, the twelfth Day of March, in the twentieth Year of our Reign, 1644. To our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin, Edward Earl of Glamorgan. It is therefore granted, accorded, and agreed by and between the said Earl of Glamorgan, for and on the Behalf of his Most Excellent Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, on the one Part, and the Right Honourable Richard, Lord Viscount Mountgarret, Lord President of the Supreme Council of the said Confederate Catholicks, the said Donnogh, Lord Viscount Muskerry, Alexander M^r Donnel, and Nicholas Plunket, Esq; Sir Talbot Barronet, Dermot O'Brien, John Dillon, Patrick Darcy, and Jeffery Brown, Esq; Commissioners in that Behalf, appointed by the said Confederate Roman Catholick Subjects, of Ireland, for and in the Behalf of the said Confederate Roman Catholick Subjects, of the other Part, in Manner and Form following; that is to say,

1. *Imprimis*, It is granted, accorded, and agreed, by the said Earl, for and in the Behalf of his Most Excellent Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, That all and every the Professors, of the Roman Catholick Religion in the Kingdom of Ireland, of whatever Estate, Degree, or Quality he or they be, or shall be, shall for evermore hereafter have and enjoy, within the said Kingdom, the free and publick Use and Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion, and of the respective Functions therein.

2. *Item*, It is granted, accorded, and agreed, by the said Earl, for and on the Behalf of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, That the said professors of the Roman Catholick Religion, shall hold and enjoy all and every the Churches by them enjoyed within this King-

dom, or by them possessed at any Time since the twenty-third of October, 1641; and all other Churches in the said Kingdom, other than such as are now actually enjoyed by his Majesty's Protestant Subjects.

3. Item, It is granted, accorded, and agreed, by the said Earl, for and on the Behalf of his most Excellent Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, That all and every the *Roman Catholick* Subjects of Ireland, of what Estate, Condition, Degree, or Quality soever, shall be free and exempted from the Jurisdiction of the *Protestant* Clergy, and every of them; and that the *Roman Catholick* Clergy of this Kingdom shall not be punished, troubled or molested, for the Exercise of their Jurisdiction over their respective Catholick Flocks, in Matters Spiritual and Ecclesiastical.

4. Item, It is further granted, accorded, and agreed by the said Earl, for and on the Behalf of his Most Excellent Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, That an Act shall be passed in the next Parliament to be holden in this Kingdom, the Tenor and Purport whereof shall be as followeth, viz. An Act for the Relief of his Majesty's Catholick Subjects of his Highness's Kingdom of Ireland. Whereas by an Act made in Parliament, held in Dublin the second Year of the Reign of the late Queen *Elisabeth*, intituled, 'An Act restoring to the Crown the ancient Jurisdiction over the State Ecclesiastical and Spiritual, and abolishing all foreign Power repugnant to the same, And by one other Statute made in the last mentioned Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for the Uniformity of Common Prayer in the Church, and the Administration of the Sacrament, sundry Mulcts, Penalties, Refraints and Incapacities, are and have been laid upon the Professors of the *Roman Catholick* Religion in this Kingdom, in, for, and concerning the Use, Profession, and Exercise of their Religion, and their Functions therein, to the great Prejudice, Trouble, and Disquiet of the *Roman Catholicks* in their Liberties and Estate, and the general Disturbance of the whole Kingdom. For Remedy whereof, and for the better Settling, Increase, and Continuance of the Peace, Unity, and Tranquility of this Kingdom of Ireland, his Majesty, at the humble Suit and Request

of the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, is graciously pleased that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same: That, from and after the first Day of this Session of Parliament, it shall and may be lawful to and for all the Professors of the *Roman Catholick Religion*, of what Degree, Condition, or Quality, to have, use, and enjoy the free and publick Exercise and Profession of the said *Roman Catholick Religion*, and of their several and respective Functions therein, without incurring any Mullet or Penalty whatsoever, or being subject to any Restraint or Incapacity concerning the same; any Article, or Clause, Sentence, or Provision, in the said last mentioned Acts of Parliament, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament, Ordinances, Law, or Usage to the contrary, or in any wise notwithstanding. And be it also further enacted, That neither the said Statutes, or any other Statutes, Acts, or Ordinances, hereafter made in your Majesty's Reign, or in the Reign of any of your Highness's most noble Progenitors or Ancestors, and now of Force in this Kingdom; nor all, nor any Branch, Article, Clause, and Sentence in them, or any of them, contained or specified, shall be of Force or Validity in this Realm, to extend to be construed, or adjudged to extend in any wise to inquiet, vex, or molest the Professors of the said *Roman Catholick Religion*, in their Person, Lands, Hereditaments, or Goods, for any Thing, Matter, or Cause whatsoever, touching and concerning the free and publick Use, Exercise, and Enjoyments of their said Religion, Function and Profession. And be it also further enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That your Majesty's *Roman Catholick Subjects* in the said Realm of *Ireland*, from the first Day of the Session of Parliament, shall be, and be taken, deemed, and adjudged capable of all Offices of Trust and Advancement, Places, Degrees, and Dignities, and Preferment whatsoever, within your said Realm of *Ireland*, any Acts, Statutes, Usage, or Law to the contrary notwithstanding, And that other Acts shall be passed in the said Parliament, according

cording to the Tenor of such Agreements or Concession as herein are expressed ; and that, in the mean Time the said Roman Catholick Subjects, and every of them, shall enjoy the full Benefit, Freedom, and Advantage of the said Agreements and Concessions, and of every of them.

5. Item, It is accorded, granted, and agreed by the said Earl, for and in the Behalf of his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, That his Excellency the Lord Marquis of Ormand, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or any other or others, authorised or to be authorised by his Majesty, shall not distract the Professors of the Roman Catholick Religion in their present Possession and Continuance of the Profession of their said Church's Jurisdiction, or any other the Matters aforesaid, in these Articles agreed and condescended unto by the said Earl, until his Majesty's Pleasure be signified for Confirming and Publishing the Grants and Agreements hereby articed for and condescended unto by the said Earl.

6. Item, And the said Earl of Glamorgan doth hereby engage his Majesty's Royal Word and publick Faith, unto all and singular the Professors of the said Roman Catholick Religion within the said Kingdom of Ireland, for the due Observance and Performance of all and every the Articles, Grants, and Clauses therein contained, and the Concessions herein mentioned to be performed to them.

7. Item, It is accorded and agreed, That the said publick Faith of the Kingdom shall be engaged unto the said Earl, by the said Commissioners of the said Confederate Catholicks, for sending Ten-thousand Men to serve his Majesty, by Order and publick Declaration of the General Assembly now sitting, And that the supreme Council of the said Confederate Catholicks shall engage themselves to bring the said Number of Men armed, the one Half with Musquets, and the other Half with Pikes, unto any Port within this Realm, at the Election of the said Earl, and at such Time as he shall appoint, to be by him shipped and transported to serve his Majesty in England, Wales, or Scotland, under the Command of the said Earl of Glamorgan, as Lord General of the said Army : Which Army is to be kept together in one intire Body, and all other

other the Officers and Commanders of the said Army are to be named by the supreme Council of the said Confederate Catholicks, or by such others, as the General Assembly of the said Confederate Catholicks of his Kingdom shall intrust therewith. In Witness whereof, the Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeable put their Hands and Seals, the twenty-fifth Day of *August*, 1645.

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in the Presence of *John Somers, Jeffery Barron, Robert Barr.*

Glamorgan.

• *Copia vera collata fideliter cum Originali.* •

Thomas Carell,

Franc. Patricius Waterford de Lismore.

This is a true Copy of the original Copy,
found in the Archbishop of Tuam's Car-
riage, compared by us,

Arthur Annesley.

Rob. King.

*Articles of Agreement, made and concluded upon,
by and between the Right Honourable Edward
Earl of Glamorgan, and in Pursuance, and by
Virtue of his Majesty's Authority under his
Signet and Royal Signature, bearing Date at
Oxford, the twelfth Day of March, in the
twentieth Year of his Reign, for and on the Behalf
of his most Excellent Majesty, of the one
Part; and the Right Honourable Richard Lord
Viscount Mountgarret, Lord President of the
Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholicks of
Ireland; Donnogh Lord Viscount Muskerry,
Alexander Mac Donnell, and Nicholas Plunket,
Esquires; Sir Robert Talbot, Baronet; Dermot O'Brien,
John Dillon, Patrick Darcy, and
Jeffery Brown, Esquires, for and on the Behalf
of his Majesty's Roman Catholick Subjects, and
the Catholick Clergy of Ireland, of the other
Part.*

Imprimis

Imprimis, The said Earl doth grant, conclude, and agree, on the Behalf of his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, to and with the said *Richard Lord Viscount Mountgarret, Donnough Lord Viscount Muskerry; Alexander Mac Donnel and Nicholas Plunkes, Esquires; Sir Robert Talbot, Baronet; Dermot O'Brien, John Dillon, Patrick Darcy, and Jeffery Brown, Esquires*, That the Roman Catholick Clergy of the said Kingdom shall, and make from henceforth and for ever, hold and enjoy all every such Lands, Tenements, Tithes, and Hereditaments, whatsoever by them respectively enjoyed within this Kingdom, or by them possessed at any Time since the Three and twentieth of October, One thousand six-hundred forty-one; and all other such Lands, Tenements, Tithes, and Hereditaments belonging to the Clergy within this Kingdom, other than such as are actually enjoyed by his Majesty's Protestant Clergy,

Item, It is granted, concluded, and agreed on, by the said *Richara Lord Viscount Mountgarret, Donneugh Lord Viscount Muskerry, Alexander Mac Donnel, and Nicholas Plunket; Sir Robert Talbot, Dermot O'Brien, John Dillon, Patrick Darcy, and Jeffery Brown*, on the Behalf of the Confederate Roman Catholicks of Ireland. That two Parts in three Parts to be divided of all the said Lands, Tithes, and Hereditaments whatsoever, mentioned in the precedent Article, shall, for three Years next ensuing the Feast of Easter, which shall be in the Year of our Lord God 1646, be disposed of, and converted for and to the Use of his Majesty's Forces, employed or to be employed in his Service, and the other third Part to the Use of the said Clergy respectively; and so the like Disposition to be renewed, from three Years to three Years, by the said Clergy, during the Wars.

Item, It is accorded and agreed, by the said Earl of Glamorgan, for and in the Behalf of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, That his Excellency the Lord Marquis of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or any other or others, authorised or to be authorised by his Majesty, shall not disturb the professors of the Roman Catholick Religion in their present Possession, and continuance of the Possessiou of their Churches, Lands, Tenements, Tithes,

Tithes, Hereditaments, Jurisdiction, or any other the Matters aforesaid in these Articles agreed, and condescend to by the said Earl, until his Majesty's Pleasure be signified for confirming and publishing the Grants herein articed for, and condescended to by the said Earl.

Item, It is accorded, granted, and agreed, by the said Earl, for and in the Behalf of his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, That an Act shall be passed in the next Parliament to be held in this Kingdom, according to the Tenor of such Agreement or Concessions, as are herein expressed; and that, in the mean Time, the said Clergy shall enjoy the full Benefit, Freedom, and Advantage of the said Agreements and Concessions, and every of them.

And the said Earl of *Glamorgan*, doth hereby engage his Majesty's Royal Word and publick Faith unto the said Lord Viscount *Mountgarret*, and the rest of the said Commissioners, for the due Observation and Performance of all and every the Articles, Agreements, and Concessions herein contained and mentioned, to be performed to the said *Roman Catholick Clergy*, and every of them. In Witness whereof, the Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably put their Hands and Seals, the twenty-fifth Day of *August*, Anno Domini 1645.

Glamorgan.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the Presence of *John Somerset*, *Jeffery Barron*, *Robert Barry*.

Whereas in these Articles touching the Clergy's Livings, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Glamorgan* is obliged in his Majesty's Behalf, to secure the Concessions in these Articles by Act of Parliament, We, holding that Manner of securing those Grants, as to the Clergy's Livings, to prove more difficult and prejudicial to his Majesty, than by doing thereof, and securing those Concessions otherwise, as to the said Livings, the said Earl undertaking and promising in the Behalf of his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, as hereby he doth undertake

to

to settle the said Concessions, and secure them to the Clergy, and their respective Successors, in another secure Way, other than by Parliament at present, till a fit Opportunity be offered for securing the same, do agree and condescend thereunto. And this Instrument, by his Lordship signed, was, before the Perfecting thereof, intended to that Purpose, as to the said Livings; to which Purpose we have mutually signed this Indorsement. And it is further intended, that the Catholick Clergy shall not be interrupted by Parliament or otherwise, as to the said Livings, contrary to the Meaning of these Articles.

Glamorgan.

‘ Copia vera collata fideliter cum Originali.’

Thomas Caswell.

Fra. Patricius Waterford & Lismore.

This is a true Copy of the original Copy found in the Archbishop of Tuam’s Carriage, compared by us,

Arthur Annesley.

Robert King.

• I Edward Earl of Glamorgan, do protest and swear,
 • faithfully to acquaint the King’s most excellent
 • Majesty with the Proceedings of this Kingdom, in order
 • to his Service, and the Indearment of this Nation;
 • and punctual Performance of what I have, as authoris-
 • ed by his Majesty, obliged myself to see performed;
 • and, in Default, not to permit the Army, intrusted to
 • my Charge, to adventure it self, or any considerable
 • Part thereof, until Conditions from his Majesty, and by
 • his Majesty, be performed.

September 3. 1645.

Glamorgan

‘ Copia vera concordans de verbo ad verbum fideliter
 • cum originali.

Tho. Caswel.

This is a true Copy of the original Copy, found in the
 Archbishop of Tham’s Carriage, compared by us,

Arthur Annesley,

Robert King.

A

A Copy of a Letter in Cypher.

Honourable Sir,

THERE are some Passages, which we omitted in our Letters to the Committee, because we judge it expedient to express them in Cypher; the Rebels grow higher in their Demands, since the King's Affairs have been in a declining Condition; which, with their abusing the King's and Authority, in taking our Garrisons in *Connaught*, and turning the *English* out of some of them, hath so incensed the Marquis of *Ormond*, that he desires but Power and Opportunity to break off all Treaty, and fall upon them; and, in order thereunto, we have had an Overture, by one that came from him to us, for the *British* and *Scottish* Forces to join with him against the Rebels, upon these Conditions:

Firstly, That the Treaty between *England* and *Scotland*, should be observed.

Secondly, That the Covenant should not be pressed upon the Forces, under his Lordship's Command; and that it should be left free, for those of them that would, to use the Common-Prayer Book, and the established Government, till the King and Parliament settle some other.

Thirdly, That the *British* Army be left to the chief Governour, for the Time being, he appointing them a Governour of their own Chusing.

Fourthly, That every Party out of his Estate or Charge, be restored.

Fifthly, That none be sent out of the Kingdom, without Consent on both Parts.

Sixthly, That some Ammunition be left to them of *Dublin*.

Seventhly, For our Security, *Drogheda* should be given into our Hands, we giving Assurance, that Use should not be made of it against his Lordship.

Eighthly, Both Parties do swear to perform. We suppose some good Effect might be produced from these Beginnings; but, without the *Scots* Commissioners, we have no Power, and, therefore, expect your Directions therein, and desire, that, in the mean While, they may be kept secret; for, if any Notice of a Transaction, in this Kind

Kind, come to the Rebels, it would hazard the putting *Dublin*, and those Parts, into their Hands ; the Proposition is the more considerable, because your Armies here will much want a Port in *Leinster* for a Magazine ; but we shall do nothing in it till we hear from you, but what may keep them on. Having nothing more to advertise you of at present, we remain

Your humble Servants,

Belfast, this Nine-
teenth of Novem-
ber, 1645.

Arthur Annesley.
Robert King.
William Beale.

If you think fit to proceed, we doubt not, but to bring the Business unto far better Conditions than are proposed.

S I R,

THE same Letter, which we have written to the Committee of both Kingdoms, we have also written to the Lords and Commons, and, if either give Redress to the Wrongs complained of, it is well ; what we wrote to you, of the Nineteenth of this Month, in Character, might as well been done with less Trouble ; for Master *Galbreath*, that delivered to us the same, under an Injunction of great Secrecy, hath since communicated it to most of the Colonels of the British Army ; so that it was evidently a Plot, to draw this Army, under the Command of the Marquis. I was jealous at it at first, and we took Bonds of him to appear before the Committee, when the *Scots* Commissioner's shall land ; but it was not thought fit to commit him till then, because there be divers other Malignants, whom we intend, at that Time, to lay up together, who, perhaps, would not appear then, if there were any very strict Course taken now.

We think the Strength of the Army stands well affected, but both Armies have known Malignants in them, who being removed, there will be no Danger. Since my former, Sir *Patrick Wemys* is come from *Dublin*, and brought his whole Family with him. I think he hath done

done his Part exceeding well, and, if it be not effectually prosecuted, you shall plainly know where the Fault lies. We want our Money and Meal extremely, without them we are, as it were, wind-bound ; we intend to visit the Major general shortly ; he faith, he hath no Commission to command the Army, but you may see, by his Warrant that we have sent to the Committee, he wants not a Commission to levy Money : Our Letters lies here, for Want of a Vessel to waft them over ; nor have we heard a Word thence, since our Landing ; but I will forbear that further Trouble, till there be more Cause.

*Belfast, Nov.
26, 1645.*

*Your most humble and most
affectionate Servant,*

Robert King.

P O S T S C R I P T.

S I R,

You will receive, herewith, Copies of such Papers as were found in the Archbishop of Tuam's Carriage ; they are of very high Consequence, for they shew you what his Majesty grants the Papists here, and how far the Peace with the Rebels is advanced, be pleased to read them I pray you.

The News from Sligo.

ON the Lord's-day, October the Seventeenth, 1645, the Rebels (before the Ulster Forces from the Laggan were come to Sligo) surrounded the Town, with about two-thousand Foot, and three-hundred Horse. The Garrison, seeing little Hopes of the Ulstermen's Advance, not knowing they were then at Bundrous, conceived it absolutely necessary to hazard the Fighting with the Rebels with their own Strength, and Sir William Cole's Troop, rather than to lose themselves, an the Out-Garrisons, which were, in a Manner, all blocked up, by the Rebels lying between them and Sligo. Captain Richard

Richard Coot, and Captain *Cole*, commanded the Horse, being near Two-hundred ; and, after some Skirmishing with the Rebels Horse, fell pel-mell into their several Divisions of Foot, routed them, and pursued them ; and Lieutenant-Colonel *Sanderfon*, sallying out of the Town with his Foot, and Sir *Francis Hamilton* coming, in the Nick of Time, with his Troop, they had all Execution upon the Rebels for five Miles ; and, at the End thereof, left slain, the Popish Arch-bishop of *Tuam*, the Rebels President of *Connaught*, for a memorable Mark. They took One-hundred and Fifty Horse, with their Arms, their Tents, and all other Baggage and Ammunition, and had much Spoil ; several Colours of Horse and Foot, and many Officers of Note, to the Number of about Twenty-eight, Prisoners ; about Two-hundred killed ; and our Loss but of one Man, and six hurt. Many more of the Rebels might have been killed, but that our Foot left the Chace, and fell to Plunder.

Their whole Army being thus defeated, one thousand Foot, and three Troops of Horse, that were coming to join with them, upon the News thereof, returned. And our Men, with the *Laggan* Army joined with them, have since entered the Barrony of *Tereragh*, and taken thirteen Castles there, well provided of Corn, which was our chief Want, and like to be the Loss of that whole Province, if God, in this miraculous Manner, had not supplied it. The Oxen, which drew the Enemy's Waggons, drew our Ordnance, for the taking in of the said Castles. And now our Men have good Quarters for this Winter, about the said Castles, which keep the Country under Contribution.

The Arch-bishop of *Tuam* was a principal Agent in these Wars, and one of the supreme Councils of *Kilkenny*. He attended their Army at this Time to visit his Diocese, and to put in Execution an Order for the Arrears of his Bishoprick, granted to him from the Council at *Kilkenny* ; which Order, together with the Pope's Bull, and several other Letters of Correspondence, between him and his Agents from *Rome*, *Paris*, and several Parts Kingdom, were found about him : The Particulars of which Letters, in order to the *Irish* Affairs, are as followeth.

That

‘ That the Pope would not, at the first, engage himself, in the Sending of a *Nuncio* for *Ireland*, till the *Irish* Agents had fully satisfied him, that the Establishment of the Catholick Religion was a Thing feasible, and attainable in this Kingdom ; whereupon, he was content to sollicit their Cause with *Florence*, *Venice*, &c. and also to delegate *Farmano*, his *Nuncio*, to attend this Kingdom.’ Who, the said *Nuncio*, after some Delays in *France*, was, at laist, expedited thence, by express Order from the Pope ; and he arrived at the River of *Kilmare*, in a Frigate of twenty-one Pieces, twenty-six *Italians* of his Retinue, Secretary *Belinges*, and divers regular and secular Priests, October the Twenty-second. The *Irish* are much encouraged with these Supplies which he hath brought ; the List whereof, found about the Archbishop, is :

Imprimis, Two-thousand Musquets, four-thousand Bandeliers, two-thousand Swords, five-hundred Petronels, and twenty-thousand Pounds of Powder (all which arrived in another Barque by itself at *Brook haven*, October the Tenth) together with five or six Desks, or small Trunks of *Spanish* Gold, the Sum uncertain.

These Letters likewise inform us, that the King’s Hopes are from the *Irish* Nation ; and, if they desert him, he is like to be in a hard Condition very speedily. Several other Things they contain, concerning Prince *Rupert*, Colonel *Legg*, the King’s Losses at *Bristol* and *Chester*. Something there is, also, of the Treaty of Peace. *Ormond*, says one, is found a *Machiavellian* ; *Dillon*, *Musker-ry*, *Talbet*, are for Peace ; ‘ Conditionibus quibuscunque inquis,’ says another ; ‘ Our publick Affairs are in via, non in termino,’ says a Third ; the Propositions high, the Answers high and fly. There are some Mysteries of State in this Business, which I cannot commit to Paper ; yet, morally certain it is, there will be Peace, saith a Fourth. It seems, also there were some Differences amongst the Rebels themselves, as between *Muskerry* and *Brown* ; insomuch, that *Brown* is dispatched from *Dublin* to *Kilkenny*, between *Castle haven*, and *Preston* ; insomuch, that Father *Scrampe* went from the supreme Council to reconcile them. There was also a private Letter, of suspicious Informations, against *Dominico Spinola*, an Agent

in Ireland, wherein he is said to hold Correspondence with the Queen of England in France, and to be a Lover of their Enemies.

Prisoners at Sligo.

Great Morab ne Dom. O Flaberty, Lieutenant colonel to *Richard Bourk*, Cousin-german to the Earl of *Clanrickard*, and his next Heir.

John Gerdy, Lieutenant-colonel to Sir *Tibbot Bourk*, eldest Son to the Lord of *Mayo*.

Richard Bourk, Major to *Richard Bourk* aforesaid.

Captain William O Shaghnise, Brother to Sir *Roger O Shaghnise*.

Captain Garret Dillon, Son to Sir *Lucas Dillon*, who saith, that his Father was shot in the Thigh.

Captain Costologb, with divers other inferior Officers.

The titular Archbishop of *Tuam* was slain.

Captain Brown, Brother *Geffery Brown*, the Lawyer, who brought one-hundred Muskets from *Galoway*, was also killed.

A true and fuller Relation from Ireland of the Service performed by the Men of Inniskillin, of Sir William Cole's Regiment and Troops at Lowtherstowne, upon Thursday, November the Twenty-seventh, 1645, about One o'Clock in the Night; wherein, they did not only, by the Providence of God, rescue their Pray, but, having routed a Party of four or five-hundred Men of the Rebels, did likewise put the whole Army of Owen Mac Arie O Neal to Flight, viz.

SIR *William Cole*, upon Sunday Morning, November, the Twenty-third, received a Letter from Sir *Charles Coote*, Lord president of *Connaught*; who, to satisfy his Lordship's Desires, commanded his Troops to march unto him, to be at *Sligo* on *Thursday* Night, November the Twenty-seventh, to join in some Expedition, by his Lordship's Orders, against the Rebels in that Province.

The greatest Part of his Troop, with their Horses, were then in the Island of *Brawe*, sixteen Miles Northward of *Inniskillin*; who, upon his Notice, did march away,

away, upon *Monday, November* the Twenty-fourth, together with almost all the Foot soldiers of two Companies of his Regiment, that quartered with their Cattle, and many of the Cows of *Inniskillin* in that Island, unto *Ballebannon*, which was their Place of Rendezvouz.

The Cornet of that Troop, upon *Tuesday, November* the Twenty-fifth, with about twenty Horsemen, marched from *Inniskillin* to the Westward of *Loghern*, with Resolution to lodge, that Night, by the Way, within fifteen Miles of *Sligo*; but a little Snow falling, altered their Determination, and so took their Course to *Ballebannon*, without Appointment, God, in his high Providence, for the Advancement of his own Glory, and our Good, directing them thither; where, as soon as they got their Horses shod, they were still hastening towards *Sligo*, whither sundry of their Foot Companies aforesaid, on Horseback, rid before them: And a great Part of the Troop were advanced as far as *Bundrowis*, where the Alarm overtook them, with Orders to return to resist the Enemy, to the Number of four or five hundred Men, of *Owen Mac Arte's* Army, under the Conduct of several Captains, led by *Roury Mac Guire* in Chief; who, upon *Wednesday Morning, November* the Twenty-sixth, being provided with two of our own Boats, by the Treachery of one *Bryan O Harran*, and others of our Bosom-friends, protected *Sinon's*, had entered the said Island of *Baa-we*, at the South end of it, and was burning, spoiling, and preying their Goods; wherein they prevailed, even to the stripping naked of all our Women, plundering and taking theirs, and our then absent Soldier's Clothes, Victuals, and Arms away.

That Party of our Horsemen speedily returning to *Ballebannon*, whence, with the Cornet, the rest of the said Troops, some of the Foot Soldiers on Horseback, and Captain *John Folliot*, accompanied with as many Horsemen as he could make, hastened towards the North-end of that Island, which is distant, from the South-end thereof, three English Miles. But, the Enemy having driven the Prey of Cows, Horses, and Mares, forth at the South end, our Horsemen, with Captain *Folliot*, followed by *Termon Castle*; whence they marched through very inaccessible Woods and Bogs, in the Night, to the

Cash (distant fifteen Miles from *Ballefannon*) being the first Place that they could guide themselves by the Track of the Enemy and Prey, which they still pursued, with Clearfulness, to *Loughborfown*; where, overtaking them about One o'Clock in the Morning of November the Twenty seventh, 1645, their Trumpet sounding a Charge, they followed it Home so resolutely, that, after a fierce Confusion, in a short Time, they routed the Enemy, and had the Execution of them for a Mile and a Half; slew many of them in the Place, took some Prisoners, rescued most Part of their Prey, recovered their own Soldiers, that were then the Enemy's Prisoners, with some of the Rebels Knap-sacks to Boot: Which sudden and unexpected Fright did so amaze *Owen Mac Arte*, and his Army, consisting of about two thousand Foot, and two hundred Horse (as Prisoners do inform) who, after they had made their Bravado on the Top of an Hill, within a Mile of *Inniskillin*, in the Evening of November the Twenty-sixth, to keep the Town from issuing forth, to resist or stay the Prey, incamped that Night at *Ballenamallaght*, within four Miles of this Town; that they all, in a most fearful and confused Manner, ran away to the Mountains, so vehemently scared and affrighted, that their Van thought their own Rear were my Troops, and their Rear likewise imagined, those that escaped the Fight, by Flight from *Loughborfown*, to have been also my Party that pursued them; whereby their Mantles, Clokes, and all that could be an Impediment to their more speedy Flight, were cast upon the Ground, and left behind them; and so continued until they passed the Mountains of *Slewbagha* into the County of *Monaghan*, where they are quartered upon the County *Creaghts*, which lies from *Arthur Blaney's House*, and from *Monaghan Duffee*, near the Town of *Monaghan*, all along to *Drogbeda*, consisting of the banished Inhabitants of *Tyrone*, *Armagh*, *Monaghan*, and *Louth*.

My Troops returned, with Captain *Folliot*, in Safety, praised be God, without Hurt of Man or Beast, save one Horse of Lieutenant *Edward Grabrm's*, that was shot and killed under him. And having put the said Prey again into the said Island, upon Friday, November the Twenty-eight, they marched to *Ballefannon*, whence, again, they came Home to *Inniskillin*, on the North side of *Logher*, the Thirtieth of November, 1645.

Among

Among those that were slain, the Grandson of Sir *Tirlagh Mac Henry O Neal* was one.

One Captain killed. Two Lieutenants killed.

And, I find, there is some Man, of more eminent Note than any of these, killed, but, as yet, cannot learn certainly who it is. Lieutenant *Tirlagh O Moylan*, of Captain *Arwney O Caban's* Company, taken Prisoner; who, upon Examination, saith, That *Inchiquin* hath given a great Blow, of late, unto *Castelhaven* and *Preston*, in their Quarters near *Youghal*; and also saith, That the Intent of this Army was, that if they could come off with our said Prey, without Check, they purposed then to have besieged this Town, and, according as Fortune favoured them, to have proceeded against the *Logan*, and other Places of *Ulster*.

And yet I find, by the Answer of some others of the Prisoners, that, by Direction from the Supreme Council of *Ireland*, this Army of *Owen Mac Arte's* are to serve in Nature of a running Party, to weaken our Forces of *Inniskillin*, *Laggan*, and *Claneby's*, by sudden Incursions, to kill, spoil, and prey us, upon all Occasions of Advantage, according as, by their Successes therein, they shall assume Encouragement to themselves to go forwards against us, but especially against *Inniskillin*, which they conceive is worst able to resist their Attempts.

Captain *Folliot* had sixteen Horsemen, with four of *Manner Hamilton's* Men, and four of *Castle Termon* Horsemen, that joined very fortunately in this Service with my Troop, for which God Almighty be ever glorified and praised by

William Cole.

The last Speech of Mr. Oliver Plunket, Primate of *Ireland*, who was executed at *Tyburn* on Friday the First of July, 1681. Written by his own Hand.

I Have some few Days past, abided my Tryal at the King's Bench, and now very soon, I must hold up my Hand at the King of King's Bench, and appear before a Judge, who cannot be deceived by false Witnesses, or corrupted Allegations: For he knoweth the Secrets of Hearts; Neither can he deceive any, or give

an unjust Sentence, or be misled by Respect of Persons ; he being all Goodness, and a most just Judge, will infallibly decree an eternal Reward for all good Works, and condign Punishment for the smallest Transgression against his Commandments. Which being a most certain and undoubted Truth, it would be a wicked Act, and contrary to my perpetual Welfare, that I should now, by Declaring any Thing contrary to Truth, commit a detestable Sin, for which, within a very short Time, I must receive Sentence of everlasting Damnation ; after which, there is no Reprieve, or Hope of Pardon. I will therefore confess the Truth, without any Equivocation, and make use of the Words according to their accustomed Signification ; assuring you, moreover, that I am of that certain Persuasion, that no Power, not only upon Earth, but also in Heaven, can dispence with me, or give me leave to make a false Protestation : And I protest, upon the Word of a dying Man, and as I hope for Salvation, at the Hands of the Supreme Judge, that I will declare the naked Truth, with all Candour and Sincerity ; and, that my Affairs may be the better known to all the World.

It is to be observed, that I have been accused in *Ireland* of Treason and *Præmunire*, and that there I was arraigned and brought to my Trial ; but the Prosecutors, Men of flagitious and infamous Lives, perceiving that I had Records and Witnesses, who would evidently convince them, and clearly shew my Innocency, and their Wickedness ; They voluntarily absented themselves, and came to this City, to procure that I should be brought hither to my Trial (where the Crimes objected were not committed) where the Jury did not know me, or the Qualities of my Accusers, and were not informed of several other Circumstances conduced to a fair Trial. Here after six Months close Imprisoment, or thereabouts, I was brought to the Bar, the Third of May, and arraigned for a Crime, for which I was before arraigned in *Ireland*: A strange Resolution ! a rare Fact, of which, you will hardly find a Precedent these five hundred Years past: But, whereas my Witnesses and Records were in *Ireland*, the Lord Chief Justice gave me five Weeks Time, to get them brought hither : But by Reason of the Uncertainty of the Sea,

Seas, of Wind and Weather, and of the difficulties of getting Copies of Records, and bringing many Witnesses from several Counties in *Ireland*, and for many other Impediments (of which Affidavit was made) I could not at the End of five Weeks, get the Records and Witnesses brought hither ; I therefore begged for twelve Days more, that I might be in a readiness for my Trial, which the Lord Chief Justice denied ; and so I was brought to my Trial, and exposed, as it were, with my Hands tied, to those merciless Perjurors, who did aim at my Life, by Accusing me of these following Points :

Firstly, That I have sent Letters by one *Nial O Neale*, who was my Page, to *Monsieur Baldeschi*, the Pope's Secretary ; to the Bishop of *Aix*, and to *Principe Colonna*, that they might sollicit Foreign Powers to invade *Ireland* ; and also to have sent Letters to *Cardinal Bullion* to the same Effect.

Secondly, To have employed Captain *Con O Neale*, to the *French* King for Succour.

Thirdly, To have levied and exacted Monies from the Clergy of *Ireland*, to bring in the *French*, and to maintain seventy-thousand Men.

Fourthly, To have had in a Readiness seventy-thousand Men, and Lists made of them, and to have given Directions to one Friar *Duffy* to make a List of two-hundred and fifty Men, in the Parish of *Foghart*, in the County of *Louth*.

Fifthly, To have surrounded all the Forts and Harbours of *Ireland*, and to have fixed upon *Carlingford*, as a fit Harbour, for the *French*'s Landing.

Sixthly, To have had several Councils and Meetings, where there was Money alotted for the Introducing the *French*.

Finally, That a Meeting, in the County of *Monaghan*, some ten or twelve Years past, there were three-hundred Gentlemen of three several Counties, to wit, *Monaghan*, *Cavan*, and *Armagh* ; whom I did exhort to take Arms, to recover their Estates.

To the First, I answer, that *Nial O Neale* was never my Servant or Page, and that I never sent Letter or Letters

ters by him to Monsieur Baldeschi, or the Bishop of Aix, or to Principe Colonna. And I say, that the English Translation of that pretended Letter, produced by the Friar Macmoyer, is a mere Invention of his, and never penned by me, or its Original, either in English, Latin, Italian, or any other Language. I affirm moreover, that I never wrote Letter or Letters to Cardinal Bussion, or any of the French King's Ministers; neither did any, who was in that Court either speak to me, or write to me, directly or indirectly, of any Plot or Conspiracy against my King or Country. Father, I vow that I never sent Agent or Agents to Rome, or to any other Court, about any Civil or Temporal Affairs: And it is well known, for it is a Precept publickly printed, that Clergymen, living in Countries, where the Government is not of Roman Catholicks, are commanded by Rome, not to write to Rome, concerning any Civil or Temporal Affairs. And I do aver, that I never received Letter or Letters from the Pope or from any other of his Ministers making the least Mention of any such Matters: So that the Friars Macmoyer and Duffy swore most falsely, to such Letter or Letters, Agent or Agents.

To the Second, I say that I never employed Captain Con O'Neal to the French King, or to any of his Ministers; and that I never wrote to him but once, nor ever spoke to him, to the best of my Remembrance, ten Words; and as for his being in Charlemount, or Dungannon, I never saw him in them Towns, or knew of his being in those Places: So that, as to Con O'Neal, Tryer Mac Moyer's Depositions are most false.

To the Third, I say, that I never levied any Money, for a Plot or Conspiracy, for bringing in Spaniards or French, neither did I ever receive any upon that Account, from Priests or Friars, as Priest Mac-Clave and Friar Duffy most untruly asserted. I assure you, that I never received from any Clergyman in Ireland, but what was due to me, by ancient Custom for my Maintenance, and what was my Predecessors, these hundred Years past, were used to receive; nay, I received less than many of them. And if all that the Catholick Clergy of Ireland get in the Year, were put in one Purse, it would signify little or nothing to introduce the French, or to raise an Army of seventy

seventy thousand Men, which I had enlisted and ready, as Friar *Mac Moyer* most falsely depos'd: Neither is it less untrue, what Friar *Duffy* attested, viz. That I directed him to make a List of two hundred and fifty Men, in the Parish of *Foghart*, in the County of *Louth*.

To the Fifth, I answer, that I never surrounded all the Forts and Harbours of *Ireland*, and that I was never at *Cork*, *Kinsale*, *Bantry*, *Youghal*, *Dungarvan* or *Knockfargus*; and these thirty six Years past, I was not at *Limerick*, *Dungannon*, or *Wexford*. As for *Carlingford*, I was never in it but once, and stayed not in it above Half an Hour: Neither did I consider the Fort or Haven; neither had I it in my Thoughts or Imagination to fix upon it, or upon any other Fort or Haven for landing of *French* or *Spaniards*; and whilst I was at *Carlingford* (by mere Chance, passing that Way) Friar *Duffy* was not in my Company, as he most falsely swore.

To the Sixth, I say, that I was never at any Meeting or Council, where there was mention made of Allotting or Collecting of Monies, for a Plot or Conspiracy; and it well known that the Catholick Clergy of *Ireland*, who have neither Lands nor Revenues, and hardly are able to keep decent Cloaths, upon their Backs, and Life and Soul together, can raise no considerable Sum; nay cannot spare as much as would maintain half a Regiment.

To the Seventh, I answer, that I never was at any Meeting of three hundred Gentlemen of the three Counties of *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, and *Cavan*, nor of one County, nor of one Barony; and that I never exhorted Gentleman or Gentlemen either there or any other part of *Ireland*, to take Arms for the Recovering of their Estates: And it is well known, that there is not, even in all the Province of *Ulster*, three hundred *Irish* Roman Catholicks who had Estates, or lost Estates by the late Rebellion: And as it is well known, all my Thoughts and Endeavours were for the Quiet of my Country, and especially of that Province.

Now to be brief, as I hope for Salvation, I never sent Letter or Letters, Agent or Agents, to Pope, King, Prince, or Prelate, concerning any Plot or Conspiracy against my King or Country: I never raised Sum or Sums of Money, great or small, to maintain Soldier or Soldiers,

Soldiers, all the Days of my Life ; I never knew or heard, neither did it come to my Thoughts or Imagination, that the French were to land at Carlingford ; and I believe, there is none who saw Ireland even in a Map, but will think it a mere Romance ; I never knew of any Plotters or Conspirators in Ireland but such as were notorious and proclaimed, commonly called Tories, whom I did endeavour to suppress. And as I hope for Salvation, I always have been, and am intirely innocent of the Treasons laid to my Charge, and of any others whatsoever.

And though I be not guilty of the Crimes, of which I am accused, yet I believe none ever came to this Place, who is in such a Condition as I am ; for if I should even acknowledge, which in Conscience I cannot do, because I should bely myself, the chief Crimes laid to my Charge, no Wiseman that knows Ireland would believe me. If I should confess that I was able to raise seventy thousand Men, in the Districts of which I had Care, to wit, in Ulster ; nay, even in all Ireland, and to have levied and exacted Monies from the Roman Clergy for their Maintenance, and to have prepared Carlingford, for the French's landing, all would but laugh at me ; it being well known, that all the Revenues of Ireland, both Spiritual and Temporal, possessed by his Majesty's Subjects, are scarce able to raise and maintain an Army of seventy thousand Men.

If I will deny all those Crimes, as I did, and do, yet it may be, that some, who are not acquainted with the Affairs of Ireland, will not believe, that my Denial is grounded upon Truth, though I assert it with my last Breath. I dare venture farther, and affirm, That if these Points of seventy thousand Men, &c. had been swore before any Protestant Jury in Ireland, and had been acknowledged by me at the Bar they would not believe me, no more than if it had been deposed, and confessed by me, That I had flown in the Air from Dublin, to Holy Head.

You see therefore what a Condition I am in, and you have heard what Protestations I have made of Innocency, and I hope you will believe the Words of a dying Man ; and, that you may be the more induced to give me Credit, I assure you, That a great Peer sent me Notice, That he would save my Life, if I would accuse others.

But

But I answered, That I never knew of any Conspirators in *Ireland*; but such, as I said before, as were publickly known Outlaws: and that, to save my Life, I would not falsely accuse any, nor prejudice my own Soul. *Quid prodest homini, &c.* To take away any Man's Life, or Goods wrongfully, ill becometh any Christian, especially a Man of my Calling, being a Clergyman of the Catholick Church, and also an unworthy Prelate, which I do openly confess. Neither will I deny to have exercised, in *Ireland*, the Functions of a Catholick Prelate, as long as there was any Connivance or Tolleration; and by Preaching, Teaching, and Statutes, to have endeavoured to bring the Clergy, of which I had a Care, to a due Comportment, according to their Calling; and, though thereby I did but my Duty, yet some, who would not amend, had a Prejudice for me, and especially my Accusers, to whom I did endeavour to do Good; I mean the Clergymen; as for the four Laymen, who appeared against me, *viz.* *Florence Mac Moyer*, the two *Neals*, and *Hanlon*. I was never acquainted with them; but you see how I am requited, and how by false Oaths they brought me to this untimely Death; which wicked Act, being a Defect of Persons, ought not to reflect upon the Order of St. Francis, or upon the *Roman Catholick Clergy*. It being well known, that there was a *Judas* among the twelve Apostles, and a wicked Man called *Nicholas* amongst the seven Deacons: And even, as one of the said Deacons, to wit, holy *Stephen*, did pray for those who stoned him to Death; so do I, for those who, with Perjuries spill my innocent Blood, saying, as St. Stephen did, *O Lord lay not this Sin to them*. I do heartily forgive them, and also the Judges, who by denying me sufficient Time, to bring my Records and Witnesses from *Ireland*, did expose my Life to evident Danger. I do also forgive all those, who had a Hand in bringing me from *Ireland*, to be tried here, where it was morally impossible for me to have a fair Trial. I do finally forgive all who did concur, directly or indirectly, to take away my Life, and I ask forgiveness of all those whom I ever offended by Thought, Word or Deed.

I beseech the All-powerful, That his divine Majesty grant our King, Queen, the Grand Duke of York, and all the

the Royal Family, Health, long Life, and all Prosperity in this World, and in the next, everlasting Felicity.

Now, that I have shewed sufficiently, as I think, how innocent I am of any Plot or Conspiracy : I would I were able, with the like Truth, to clear myself of high Crimes committed against the Divine Majesty's Commandments, often transgressed by me, for which I am sorry with all my Heart, and if I should, or could live a thousand Years, I have a firm Resolution, and a strong Purpose, by your Grace, O my God, never to offend you ; and I beseech your Divine Majesty, by the Merits of Christ, and by the Intercession of his blessed Mother, and all the holy Angels and Saints, to forgive me my Sins, and to grant my Soul eternal Rest. *Miserere mei Deus, &c. Parce animæ, &c.*
In manus tuas, &c.

P O S T C R I P T.

TO the final Satisfaction of all Persons, that have the Charity to believe the Words of a dying Man: I again declare before God, as I hope for Salvation, what is contained in this Paper, is the plain and naked Truth, without any Equivocation, Mental Reservation, or secret Evasion whatsoever; taking the Words in their usual Sense and Meaning, as Protestants do, when they discourse with all Candour and Sincerity. To all which, I have here subscribed my Hand. *Oliver Plunket.*

F I N I S.



This Day is Publis'd by J. Kinnier, at the Green-Man
the Corner of Fishtamble street, and A. Long, at the Bible
and Dove, on College-Green.

AN Essay on the Theatres: Or the Art of Acting;
A Poem. In Imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Ex Noto Fictum Carmen.

HOR.